Brat having obtained from a Justice of the Peace a license at a cost of \$10, was passed.

After some discussion the Assembly passed the bill empowering the commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of New York to authorize a special sait water service for fire, sanitary and other purposes. Speaker Sheard advocated the bill and said it was intended to afford relief to the dry-goods district where there was great appreciation of dauger from fire in case of a shortage of water.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE. TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, April 8 .- The Senate Committee on Cities reported favorably to-night, Senator Duly dissent-ing, the bill of Senator Gibbs which adds President Van Cott, of the Fire Department, to the Aqueduct Commiseien. The committee also reported favorably, Senators McCarthy and Cullen dissenting, the bill of Senator Gibbs which cuts off the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department of New-York. The bill provides that the Recorder and the Chief Justices of the Supreme. Superior and Court of Common Pleas in New-York shall appoint

and Court of Cosmon Picas in New-York shall appoint two commissioners to govern the Bureau of Elections, superseding the Board of Police Commissioners.

It was decided to consider in the first Committee of the Whole not full Senator Robb's bill to regulate the beight of dwelling houses in New-York.

There was a debate for several hours to-night on Senator Fassett's bill authorizing the payment of the Harbor Masters of New-York for their services last year. The Democrats opposed the bill, arguing that the Harbor Masters had not done the work. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

CORPORATION TAXES IN NEW-JEESEV.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL POSTPONED BY THE SENATE-OTHER LEGISLATION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRUBUNE. TRENTON, N. J., April 8 .- When President Vail announced in the Senate this morning that Assem-bly bill No. 378, taxing miscellaneous corporations, would be taken up for consideration, there was a hum of interest, and Senator Gardust looked across the chamber in a significant way at Senator Miller, of Cape May. The latter in a depreentory manner moved to postponerensideration of this bill until to-morrow morn ing. Mr. Griggs, with a suggestion of indignation, heped the motion would not prevail. It did, however, by a vote of 11 to 6, and the one hundred politicians and business men, who came here last night to watch the bill picked up their grip-sacks and started for home. The postponement was evidently the work of the antagonists of the measure, and its fate is now more in doubt than ever A proposition will be made to include all corporations, including those doing a strictly manufacturing business. and while this may be accepted by the chief advocates of the measure, it will create still greater opposition. It has been found to be a different thing to tax home corporations for State purposes than it was to tax the ratiroad companies which are owned outside New Jersey. The influence of the latter corporations on the pending bill is watched with curious interest. They are accused, first, of desiring to have other corporations taxed in order that their own burdens may be lightened, and, next, of wishing to show them the necessity of discouraging the clamor against corpora-

The Senate discussed and ordered to a third realing a bill to regulate the crection of electric light wires in cities. The bill gives the companies considerable power and will enable them to compete more actively with the cas companies. The latter have send out a large lobby against the measure and it has been having a rather uncomfortable time. Senator Schenek, however, advocated it vigorously and saved it from disaster. Especial interest is taken in the bill because it is one of the many which the Governor has approved at the wrong end of the proceedings, before the bill was introduced. The Senate passed an Assembly bill to require time months notice from a landierd to a tenant in order to accure his removal, no restriction being placed on the before from a known before placed on the secure his removal, no restriction being placed on the tenant. An ineffectual protest was made against this injustice. None was made, however, against the passage of a bill to authorize the publication of the laws. In a newspaper devoted to the labor interests. It was stated that the act referred really to The Paternos Lenior Standard, but how this is construed when there are at least fifty papers in the State which has clean to especial devotion to "habor interests" is not clear. The word "labor," however, gave the bill meassary votes without difficulty. In the Assembly to-day Mr. Savage introduced a resolution for a committe of investigation to examine into the failure of the North River Construction Company and the affairs of the West Show Kallfrand, with the object of ascercaming whether the laws of New Jersey in relation to such corporations are not too last. The solution was advocated by Messix, ravage, Code and Harrisan, and opposed so vigorously by Messix, Prail, Kensbery, Lealugh and others, that Mr. Savage shady said he would content himself with kaving called public attention to the matter through the discussion, and would withdraw the resolution, after which the matter dropped.

DRYING A FORTUNE IN AN OPEN FIELD.

A FARMER EGERED THREE TIMES BEFORE PLACING HIS WEALTH IN A BANK.

OLINA, April 7,-Isaac Ste ng near Petrolia, Penn., made a large fortune some year from \$50,000 to \$100,000 stowed away in different place about his house. One day, five ereix years ago, he found has treasure damp, mildowed and monidy. He book the bills from their boxes and spread them out in a field to dry. This singular proceeding became known about the hea in his room. They were all masked. They seized the old man and his wife and bound and gagest them. The robbers fied, having secured \$1,000.

This experience failed to induce Steels to trest his This experience failed to induce Steels to trust his money out of his house. One night in April, 1881, three mosked men broke into his house again. Mrs. Steele was knocked anconscious by one of the robbers, who also drove like litted man into a bedroom at the point of the pistol. Both Steele and his discriter were soon oversowered, but not before they had torn the masks from the faces of two of their assailants, and reagainzed James James and William Macdonald, two well-knewn residents of the neighborhood. James and Macdonald were arrested next day and were sentenced for five years. On Saturday an oil operator from the lower country brought the news to this place that masked burgiants had once more jedicied Steele's house on Thursday might, and after binding and gagging the family succeeded in finding 85 boo before they were frightened away by some one approaching the house. It is said that Steele has at last decided to intrust his wealth to a bank.

STANDARD OIL INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA. April 8 .- A meeting of the Legislative Committee to investigate the affairs of the Standard Oil Company was held yesterday. Frank-In B. Gowen made an argument for the Commonwealth. After reciting the facts and alluding to the alleged bribary of Mr. Patterson, he argued that Patterson was at the time an officer of the State, being employed for a con-sideration of \$3,000 and 10 per cent on the judgment siceration of \$5,000 and to per cent of the justice of the behavior of the standard Company corrupted the channel of testimony by bribing Mr. Patterson, Mr. Gowen argued that, as in five days more the stante of limitation might har action; the committee should have a law officer proceed at oace, under a common law indictment against Mr. Archbold, the director of the Standard Company, who

gave the bribe.

An adjourned meeting of the committee was held today. Mr. McMartrie replied to Mr. Gowen in defence of
his client, Mr. Patterson, arguing that it was the Attorney-General's duty to examine and fix the value and import of this testimony, and he was axiseded that Mr. Patterson but my been paid by the Standard off Company
for services rendered. It might be a suspicious circumetance, but it was no proof of criminally. There was, he
eaid, no way in which Mr. Patterson could be construed
to be an officer of the State.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

CINCINNATI, April 8 .- Harris, Hunt & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, have made an assignment. They began business in Chemnati in the spring of 1881. Harris is also of Harris & Pahis, of Covington, Ky.,

who have also made an assignment.

Territori, April 8.—M. Hough & Co., grain and commission, have suspended. They began January, 1883, with a capital of \$9,000, did a small business, chiefly in options, and were to fair standing.

options, and were in fair standing.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Dike Brethers & Minkler, Garden
City Warehouse Company, have been closed by the
Sheriff on an execution for \$17,000, in favor of D. H. Tolmaur. They began as warehousemen about two years Tomain. They began a south of they also owned the Globe Refrigerator Company at Morris, Ill., which fell fatto their hands through foreclosure of a ohattel mortgage. The most profilable part of their business was loaning money on goods stored. They were understood to have made considerable money, and were in good

WASHINGTON, April S .- Henry Strauss, dry goods and elothing. West Washington, has made an assignment with liabilities of \$6,000, preferences \$4,000 He formerly did business as agent for a Baltimore house. He led some years ago, but his old debts were outlawed, it he recently resumed in his own name. He did a fair de with a stock of about \$2,000.

St. Louis, April 8 .- John Goodwin, mochinery, has made an assignment to D. A. Brielly, assets \$30,000. He is an old merchant, having been in business over thirty years, and has a good record, but has been funnially emberrassed for some time.

BALTIMORE, April S .- T. R. Jenkins & Sons, provisions, have suspended payment. The house was an old established one, did a large business, and was in excellent standing and credit. The liabilities are said to amount to \$200,000. Speculation in pork is given as the cause of failure. THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

NINDERMANN AND COLLINS TESTIFY. THE SEAMAN'S OPINIONS OF HIS SUPERIOR'S MAN-AGEMENT-ALLEGED STATEMENTS BY SURVIVORS.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The examination of Nindermann, seaman of the Jeannette, was continued to-day before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Questions were asked by Judge Curtis, counsel for Dr. Collins, with the intention, apparently, of showing that the retreat of the survivors from the place where the Jeannette sank to the Siberian coast was badly planned and budly managed, and that the disaster which befell Captain De Long's party was a consequence of such bad judgment and bad management. The witness said that if the survivors of the Jeannette had been under proper guidance and control they would not have had to make a journey of more than 300 miles in a southerly direction from where the Jeannette went down, to reach aid and succor. He thought it was twice that distance from where the ship was lost to the place where the bodies of De Leng and his party were found. There was a delay of eight days at Bennett Island. They were engaged part of the time in mending their boats. Witness had heard protests against this delay. In his judgment, had it not been for this delay, they might have reached shore before the com ing on of the gale in which Mr. Chapp was lost. With [regard to the equipment of the retreating party, witness said they had hatchets, but no excs. There was a good deal of drift wood along the Lena near where the De Long boat's crew landed, but they had no axes to cut it up with. As to what they carried after they started up the river on foot from the place where they landed, witness said they had the journals and papers of the expedition, the Doctor's box and three rides, but no shot guns They might have shot ptarmigan if they had had shot gues and the latter would have been lighter than the rifles. They had a sextant on the boat, but it was left when they landed. It weighed about four pounds. Witness thought it would have been better to abandon the books and take along the sextant. He made no suggestion of that kind, however, to Captain DeLong. It was not his business to do so.

A question tending to show that DeLong did not act

with judgment and discretion during the retreat was ob-jected to by Mr. Araoux, counsel for Mrs. DeLong. He contended that the committee had no right to inquire into the conduct of the expedition. That had been settled by the Naval Court of Inquiry. Mr. Curtis insisted that that committee had a right to go into the mismanagement of the expedition. They were not to be bound by the fludings of the Court of Inquiry when that court itself was to be reviewed. This investigation was ordered so that the truth suppressed in the Court of inquiry might be known. Messrs. McAdoo and Buchanan thought the committee had the right to review all the facts connected

with the expedition. Mr. Boutelle opposed this view, and said the only sub ject before the committee was the alleged unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct of the officers of the expedition. The committee had no right to determine whether DeLong used the best discretion or not. "Who ever heard," he said, "of Congress investigating the question whether Admirals of the Navy used the wisest discretion

or not !"
Mr. McAdoo remarked that the Fitz John Porter case Mr. McAdoo remarked that the Fitz John Porter case was a precedent.
Mr. Boutelle-I do not take the Porter case as a precedent for anything. Bosides this expedition, was an experiment from beginning to end. We are bound to assume that Captain De Long exercised proper discretion.
The committee ruled that it had the power to investigate the whole subject. Mr. Armoux than offered the record of the Naval Court of Inquiry the vidence. Mr. Curts objected, and said he had hever before known a nember of a committee to make guargament on one side.
Mr. Boutelle-I shall object to being placed on trial. I don't propose to permit you to put the question to the committee whether I am discharing my daty properly.
Mr. Curtis-I shall put the question if the committee will allow me.

Mr. Arnout asked for a ruling on his motion. If the committee will allow use.

Mr. Arnout asked for a ruling on his motion. If the committee was to decide whether there had been anothing suppressed by the Court of Inquiry, he thought they should have the record of that court before them, in order that they might decide intelligently.

Mr. Curtis—This suggestion is a distingentions attempt to folse upon the committee the evidence of the very loard which we assaid. It is unpreceasanted, thegat and absurd, Mr. Curtis expressed a willingness to have the record of the Naval Court of Inquiry part in evidence as an exhibit. This was then done and the examination of Somman Sindermann was resumed.

Witness harrited the cheumstances of the arrest of Sections start as a result of a contriversy between the latter and Empirice Meiville concenting management of the retreat. There were no best comparises taken onto due to the sale were surveying compasses taken onto deciding the retreat. The only compasses taken one leaving the retreat. The only compasses taken one leaving the retreat in a rough sen.

NINDERMANN AND HIS CAPIAIN.

Concerning the relations between Captain DeLong and his even during the retreat, witness narrated the circum-stances of his own arrest for having clonebed his flat and his even during the retreat, witness narrated the circumstances of his own arrest for having elenebed his flat and shown the removal by Start from his sleeping bag of some article between the divide. The men had intended to present a potation to the capitain asking for the release of start occame he was a strong, useful main is the test but her were advised not to do so. Witness thought captain belong had not treated him exactly usin at times. He shought the expans healt hasty temper. No councils none of firer of the Jeannetts stood dockwards, to his knawledge. He thought it was customary in the Nay for others to do so. Witness said it was he, himself, put the washboard around the cutter in which the Delong error were. Did not think any one ordered nim to go altered after add in the Lean Delta. Mr. Collins and some of the others were not condition. But and know whether or not Mr. Collins and for his land have whether or not Mr. Collins and for his delta, witness said lead the party during the among of the others were in good condition. But and know whether or not Mr. Collins and for his delta, witness some of the others were in good condition. But and know whether or not Mr. Collins and Dr. Ambier had said the party during the name of the others were in good condition. But and have whether or not Mr. Collins and for Long in the delt, witness some of the others were in good condition. Concerning the name of the others and have been better to earry the name of the name of the others of the said have been better to earry the name of the name of the others of the said have been better to earry the name of the name of the said have been better to earry the name of the others of the said have been better to earry the name of the others of the said have been better to earry the name of the others of the said have been better to earry the name of the others of the said have been better to earry the the records be aland one, but was told him as long as the Others of the said have knife them as well with a seaton of the

DE COLLINS BEGINS HIS STORY. Dr. Collins took the stand and testified to the circumstances under which he lett \$50 to Mr. Bartlett, and to his relations with the Naval Court of Inquiry. When he sought an investigation of Captain De Long's treatment of his brother, Judge Advacate General Remey and sought an investigation of Captern De Long's treatment of his brother, Judge Advecate General Remey and Jodge Advocate Lessity, of the Navy, suggested to him that there were charges against his brother on file in the Navy Department, and that it would perhaps be hest to let the whole matter drop, as an investigation would not do either party any good. Mr. Lemiy said it was Secretary Chandler's wish that the matter be dropped. Witness replied that he wanted to have all the facts cencerning the expedition known. In inter conversation, Mr. Lemiy said to witness that he had better not go before the court, unless sent for; that he (Lemiy), would put any questions witness desired, but would reserve the right to oblect to any that reflected on any dead man, or which he deemed improper. Witness must remember, he said, that this was a Naval court-martial, and that everything would be looked at from a Naval standpoint. Witness then related a conversation which he had with Logical and the related and the related as the related in the related and the related and the property from Siberia. In that conversation, Lieutenant Danenhower had said that witness's brother had led as witness's brother had led as witness's brother had led as him's side.

On cross-examination, Dr. Collins said he was sure that desirement Danenhower used the words "he would have

h—l of a life in the Arctic, and that if he had been treated as witness's brother was, he would have gone over the ship's side.

On cross-examination, Dr. Collins said he was sure that Lieutenant Dauenhower used the words "he would have gone over the ship's side." Witness first met Mr. Bartlett in New-York last February or March. Told him he desired a Congressional investigation of the Jeannette expedition, and wanted to show that the survivors of the expedition deemed it necessary. Mr. Bartlett said he had no objection to an lavestigation, and at whitess's request wrote the letter saying he thou-lit three should be a further investigation. Witness obtained the information upon which the resolution asking for an lavestigation was predicated from papers found on his brother's body, from statements of Jackson, the Berlin correspondent of The New-York Heynld, from the remarks of Mr. Damenhower at the First. Avenue Hotel, from general gossip around the country, and from what Mr. Newcomb told him he and Mr. Collins had been treated with every outrage or indignity. He also told him that Mr. Damenhower was badly treated.

Q.—Who told you the Court of Inquiry ruled out every question calculated to bring out the true history of the expedition! A.—I judge so from the proceedings and from Mr. Lemiy's statement that he would rule out all questions reflecting on any dead man.

Q.—Who told you some of the scamen were afraid to testify before the Court of Inquiry, because of the power of the Navy! A.—The official stenographer of the court.

After questions intended to bring out what Dr. Collins thought were the duties of the Court of Inquiry, Mr. Arnoux asked: "Did you think they were to wash all the dirty lines of the expedition!"

The Witness replied: "I don't think they could have done so in so short a space of time."

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC BUILDING. THE PRICE FOR THE SITE TO FORM THE BASIS OF

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The House Committee on Public Buildings to-day agreed upon a resolution athorizing the committee to investigate the charges that Government officials in collusion with real estate dealers were requiring the Government to pay an exorbitant price for a site for a public building in Brooklyn. Pending the investigation the Secretary of the Treasury is in authorized to cease negotiations. The charges were made against Supervising Architect Bell, and indirectly against Secretary Foiger. They allege that the latter was negligent in his official duties.

Captain Rodney M. Taylor, 20th Infantry, has been or-dered to proceed from Fort Reno, Indian Territory, to Buffalo, New-York, and will await retirement at that place. First Lieutenant Albert Todd, 1st Artillery, has been relieved from duty at the Kausas State Agricultural College, Mannattau, Kan., to take effect July 1, 1884. First Lieutenant W. J. Nicholaon, 7th Calvary, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Kausas State Agricultural College, August 11.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 8 .- Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes reported to the Navy Department the following disposition of the vessels of the Pacific squadron on March 31: The Hartford was at San Francisco, with orders to prepare for sea; the Adams was on the coast of Alaska; the Lackawanna, Wachusett and Iroquois were on the Western coast of South America, and Captain A. P. Cooke, of the Lackawauna, had authority to dispose of them dur-ing the absence of the commander in chief. The Ouward was at Callac, Peru. Admiral Hughes states that on March 31 he reinquished command of the squadron to Captain Carpenter, pending the arrival of Commodore

Upshur,
Commander P. H. Cooper, commanding the Swatara,
reports to the Navy Department from Aspinwall, March
21, that Navai Cadets M. Johnston, W. H. P. Creighton
and J. H. Fitts had been ordered to the United States per
steamer Colon, which was to sail about March 25.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Washington, April 8 .- The Naval Approprintion bill as amended in the Fenate to-day, so far as progress was made, increuses from \$375,000 to \$410,000 the amount appropriated for the pay of clerks, mileago of officers travelling under orders, rent of buildings, ex penses of ourts martial, commissions of inquiry, etc. It increases the appropriation for the general purposes of the Bureau of Navigation from \$80,000 to \$100,000; in-

the Bureau of Navigation from \$50,000 as \$10,000. The creases the contingent fund of the Bureau from \$50,000 to \$4,000 and appropriates \$5,000 for the civil establishment of the Bureau at mavy yards and stations. It increases from \$105,000 to \$140,000 the amount allowed for the general purposes of the Ordnance Department; adds \$100,000 for continuing the manufacture of modern guns and amountains for the rearmanment of the Navy and \$75,980 for Gailing guns and machine cannon of small calibre.

WALSH REPLIES TO GEORGE BLISS.

Washington, April 8.—Chairman Springer as received a long letter from John A. Walsh, in which he says he has seen in the public prints the testimony of George Bliss before Mr. Springer's committee that he (Walsh) has always been difficult to find. Walsh says he became difficult to find when he became convinced that Hilss, "as a prosecutor, had substituted for the treachant sword of dustice a binde made of foiled leather." He adds that his letters to R. T. Merrick will disclose when and why it became difficult to find him, and he prays the committee to call for these letters.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, April 8.-The President sent

the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Thomas Were Fox, to be Consul of the United States at Plymouth, sceretary of the Legation of the United States to China; and also the following to be rostmasters: Francis P. Vincent, Cottage City, Mass.; Frank H. Reid, Suffield, Conn.; Alonzo J. Wood, Naugatuck, Conn.; John W. Bassett, Tompkinsville, N. Y. England; William W. Rockhill, of Maryland, to be second

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The following nommations were confirmed by the Senate to-day: W. Peacock, of Gowanda, N. Y., to be agent for the Indians of the New-York agency, and the following to be postmast ers: Cyrus Hillborn, Newton, Penn.: Edgar A. Brodhead, Kittanaing, Penn.: James A. Baker, Millington, N. J.; Guldo C. Henehman, Dover N. J.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, THESIAY, April S. 1884.

RECOGNIZED AS CONSULS.—The President has recognized William Melacethon Bennebrook (fracenborst as Vice Jonaul of the Netherlands, at New York, and Kirl Sollier Jonsul of the German Empire at New-York.

MR. KEIPER'S ERQUEST. AT NEW TOY.

MR. KEIPER'S ERQUEST. AT Speaker Keifer has repressed Mr. Hopkins not to ask consideration by the
flouse of the resolution recently submitted by the special
resonanties buvestizating the charges against H. V. Hoynon until Thursday. Mr. Hopkins will comply with the
support

request.

CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED.—The House Committee on the Judiciary has decided to report that the charges brainst Judge Locke, of the Northern District of Florida, ire not sustained. Art. Locke was charged with bending money at neurious rates, and also with a number of minor

it some future time to give woman me right to vote. The Past Main System.—The Postumaster-General to-buy received a disputed staking that from and after April 5, the Central Poste Estaking that from a last ran last real from Ogdan west. Covernat the distance we were object and San Francisco in thirty vinte hours. This will consider the first and system between New-York and San Francisco, and will save twenty-four hours between those points.

when those points.

Dr. Norvin Green, before the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads to-day, explained the system on which flanks were given out, and also the reductions in rates that have taken place laring his administration as president of the Western Committee Committee.

TERRITORIAL JUDICIARY.—The House to-day passed a bill declaring that the Surreme Court of every Territory shall consist of a Chief Justics and three Associate Justices and providing that every Territory shall be divided into four judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

GayEssen, and Territory States are the surreme Court.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORUS, .- The House has passed a bill requiring the Covernors of Territories to be resi-dent of the Territory to which he was appointed at least two years proceeding appointment. RELIEF OF GENERAL AVERUL.-In the Senate to-day

Mr. Hawley, from thee omnuities on Military Affairs, re-ported favorably the bill for the relief of General W. W. Averill. It was placed on the calendar. BRIDGES OVERTHE ETO GRAND.—The Senate has passed

dis to authorize the construction of bridges across the dio Grand River between the cities of Engle Pass, lexas, and Piedras Negras, Mexico and between the stles of Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

STRAW HATS IN MANY STYLES.

The house of H. O'Neill, Twentieth-st, and Sixth-ave., displays an immense variety of trimmed and untrimmed hats and bouncts on their spacious counters. The counter devoted to untrimmed[straw hats is a hundred and fifty feet in length and is crowded with all varieties of straw braids from rough durable sun hats to the finest imported Milan Jand Tuscany straws. The stylish mushroom colors are shown in straws, varying from pale beige color to dark brown. It is the rule that the hat must match the costume, and every shade of cloth is repeated in the fine strong Milan braids which form the mss of the season's importations. Over one hundred racing shapes are shown in straw. [There are hats with high crowns and straights brims short at the back, and hats with square full English; crowns and flaring brims. The "Du Barry" is a high-growned English hat with a rolled brim. The "La Belle" has a full square erown and flaring brim rolled up at one side. "West Point Cadet" and "Young Guard" thats have straight visor fronts. These hats are so simply trimmed that the nost inexperienced person can readily put on the prim cravat bands or the carcless twist of velvet that sur-rounds the crewn or faddithe cluster of estrich tips that completes the trimming. One or two long spikes of gold are other throat through the straw if the wearer fancies

Little bonnets of Milan or Tuscany braid are shown in long crowned Langtry shape, in square Anne Boleyn shape, straight across the top with square corners in

long crowned Langtry shape, in square Ame Boleyn shape, straight across the top with square corners in capote and feetdage style. The Fedora Donnet is made with a broad crown and slightly flaring brim. A new shape among Engish turbans is rolled high over the fore-head and short at the back, and is worn of the face like a bounet. The 'Harlequin' is a new shaped hat for children. The brim is straight and the peaked Alpine crown is sloped mantily toward one, side. There are also plain Alpine hats with straight brims, which are especially stylish for young girls and schoolgchildren, and there are hats shaped like Chinese pagodas, which have broad brims that shade the eyes. Extremely large hats of imported straw are shown in the stylishly coarse qualities of rough and ready braid. These hats, despite their appearance, are light and pleasant and will be chosen for shade hats and for general country year.

Trimmed bounets at an instance shown in the handsome milinery parlors on the second floor. A small capole bounet in shades, of mushroom brown is frimmed with a cluster of maratout feathers in pate brown infigled with a bruch of wild popples; a fold of coquelical red veited by gold net borders the edge of the bounet, and the brim is lined with velvet in the same brilliant shade of red. A bonnet of fine white satin briad is trimmed with a roll of violet velvet and finished by a large cluster of centaurea leaves and velvet norming givery biosoms in shades of English gray. A puffed border of shadowy gray velvet edged with gold coid completes the trimming. A straw hat with a high square crown is shown in shades of English gray. A puffed border of shadowy gray velvet edged with gold coid completes the trimming. A straw hat with a high square crown is shown in shades of English gray. A puffed border of shadowy gray velvet edged crown. A cluster of noedfling this trims the hat nearly in trout, and a small stocl battle-axe is thrust through the straw gly the side.

ARRIVAL OF OARSMAN ROSS.

Wallace Ross, one of the two oarsmen who have beaten Edward Hanlan, arrived on Monday on the steamship Alaska and was given a reception that night at "The Golden Oar," in Third-ave. near One amateur oaraman. He expects to go into training in about two weeks for his race with Charles E. Couriney on May 30 at the Oak Point Course for a purse of \$2,500 offered by James Pilkington. He will train on the Oak Point Course. hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., by James Pilkington, the

DEMANDS OF PAINTERS COMPLIED WITH. AFFAIRS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, April 8.—When BrigadierGeneral David O. Stanley takes the cath of effect he will shops where the scale rate of wages, \$3 50, was not paid dail Gibson and General Matthew W. Ranson. In accordance with the resolutions adopted

be assigned to the command of the Department of Texas. ; for an advance in pay under the penalty of a strike. The scale is paid in most of the shops and in most cases where the demand was made it was complied with. Some of the bosses asked time to consider the femand and this was granted. It is the opinion of the union men that, by the end of the week, all the bosses will pay the rate and that there will be no necessity of a strike except in a few isolated rule. ated ruics.

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

HEARING IN AN INJUNCTION SUIT. PHILADELPHIA, April 8 .- Hearing in the New-York and Long Branch Railroad injunction suit was resumed this morning by the cross-examination of Max Riebenach, assistant controller of the Pennsylvania road. The witness was interrogated as to the net earnings or apparent profits of the Central Railroad of New-Jersoy. The witness figured the apparent profit of the Central road for the period in issue and on the tracks involved in the uestion as \$114,000, which sum also included \$56,000, he not earnings of the company north of the Bridge and earned entirely off the track of the New-York and

Long Branch Railroad.

Frank Thomson, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who at the time the contract was made was general manager of the road, said that early in 1882, about the time the Pennsylvania was building a new line to Barnegat Beach, the Jersey Central Railroad proposed arrangements to the Ponnsylvania Railroad, whereby the atter road would be relieved of the expense of building the new road. A contract was entered into between the two companies and duly signed by their proper representatives, and the witness heard no doubt expressed as to his validity until 1883. The pooling contract was an afterthought. It was suggested after the signing of the main contract, with the view to increasing competition between the two roads with fairness and equity to both, with equal profit to both. The spirit of the contract was to establish and maintain rates, with the view to preresting any cutting or unfatr competition.

When asked if it did not seem strange to him that if both coads ran an equal number of trains over the road the comprising road should pay \$183,000 loss out of a total \$43,000 loss during the pay \$183,000 loss out of a total

roads ran an equal number of trains over the road the Pennsylvania road should pay \$183,000 loss out of a total \$243,000 loss during those fouriern months, the witness replied that the Pennsylvania Company preferred to pay that large proportion rather than go to the expense of building a rival line.

Thomas Maurer, auditor of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, corroborated Mr. Riebenach's figures concerning the results of the first fourteen months' operation of the New York and Long Branch road under the principal contract, excepting three items, which Mr. Riebenach had included in the statement with the view to getting at the net results of the operations, of which the witness knew nothing.

Mr. Kaercher, general solletor of the Reading Company, offered in evidence the minute book of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, to show that neither the main nor the grading contracts were ever before the directors of the company, and that these two contracts had never been considered or raiffied by the board.

Stephen W. Williams, assistant contracts had never been considered or Raiffied by the board.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT.

Washington, April S .- The House Commitee on Public Lands to-day adopted the report prepared by Mr. Henley on the bill to forfeit a portion of the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Delegate brents will offer a substitute for the bill agreed upon by a majority of the committee. The substitute declares forfeited those lands granted to the Northern Pacine Railroad Company lying coterminous with and adjacent to that part of the line of its proposed railroad between Wallula and Fortland, for breach of the conditions on which they were granted. All the rest of the lands granted to the ompany are confirmed to it, on the express condition that it shall fully conform to and comply with all the rethat it shall fully conform to and comply with all the requirements of this act. The company shall henceforth construct not less than 100 miles of its rathroad each year, and complete and equip the whole by July 4, 1886, except the portion between Wallafa and Portland. All lands confirmed to the company shall be subject to assessment and taxation by State, Territory, county or namicipality. All agricultural lands so conditioned which were not sold before Jamary 1, 1884, shall be sold by the company only to eithers of the United States, in quantiles not exceeding 150 acres to any one person, and at a price not exceeding 52 60 per acre. The substitute forments by the company; and provides that the maximum passenger fares shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Kailroads.

DIFFERENCES TO BE SETTLED.

Boston, April S .- A dispatch from Chicago aying that the managers of the tripartite roads met in but city yesterday to harmonize the differences between e association and the Chicago, Burliuston and Quincy he formation of a pool between the associated roads and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy probable, is con-firmed by the officials here, and it is further learned that another conference of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific committees will be held in this city weblable constitued as east, which, it is thought, will be in find one. A prominent number of the Union Pacific committee cambatically denies the report put out several days and that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy people learneded the breaking up of the trapartite agreement, and he says also that the obstacles in the way of a settlement have at no time been of a serious or insurmountable char-leter.

THE LONG ISLAND COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company was held yesterday. The former directors were re-elected with one change, William B. Kendall taking the place of Thomas F. Ward, who has filled the vacancy caused by the death of Francls B. Wallace. There was no opposition to the regular ficket and the total vote of 177,296 shares was east by one man. The routine of examining the proxies was disturbed only by the unexpected arrival of a stock-holder from the extreme end of Long beland, who came to the city for the purpose of attending the amering. He did not vote on the six shares which he held.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.-The Northwestern improvement Company, in which R. T. Wilson & Co., of New-York, are largely interested, to-day purchased 9,000 shares of the stock of the Mississippi and Tennessee shares of the store of the accounted in the store and the store and belonged to the estate of the late H. S. McComb, of Wilmington, Del. The Mississippi and Tennessee Railway runs from Memphis to Grenada, Miss., a distance of 100 miles.

On City, Penn., April 8.-The general overhauling of the Buffalo, New-York and Pittsburg Railroad by the new president has shown its effects here. The wages of the passenger brakemen on the River Division have been on to \$40 a month, and on the Pittsburg Division, from here to Buffalo, to \$45.

PITTSBURG, April 8.-A Meadville dispatch says that the strike of the brakemen on the New-York, Pennsylvanta and Ohio Railroad, which closed the freight traffic for a week, ended last night in a compromise, the basis of which is understood to be that the men shall resume work under the new order of two brakemen to a train. After ten days' trial, a committee composed of trainmen, con-ductors, engineers and superintendents, are to decide as to the necessity of a tairin man, such decision to be final. OTTAWA, April 8.—Government resolutions to be moved to morrow propose to grant subsidies to railways superinter 530.075, 100, divided as follows: \$1.088,000 amounting to \$9,075,400, divided as follows: \$1,068,000 to Ontario, \$4,195,000 to Quebec, and \$3,910,000 to the Maritime Provinces.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8 .- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Morgan's Louislana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, all the stock being represented, and Steamship Company, all the stock being represented; the following Board of Directors was elected; C. P. Huntington, A. C. Hutchinson, J. G. Schriever, George Pandely and John B. Richardson, The Board of Directors at a meeting to-day elected A. C. Hutchinson, president; J. G. Schriever, secretary, and John B. Richardson, treasurer.

Physical Representation of the stock-

holders of the Allegheny Valley Bailroad Company was held here to-day. The following directors were elected: John Scott, David A. Steward, B. F. Jones, George B. Roberts, A. J. Cassatt, John P. Green, Henry M. Phillips, Eduand Smith and F. N. Dubarry. President Scott's report showed the total carnings of the year to mave been \$2,255,942, and the expenses \$1,364,328.

Annapolis, April S .- Governor McLane to-night signed the bill authorizing a conditional loan of \$2,000,000 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad. This is the bill the Elchmond and Danvine Entrode. This is the originated by the Merchants and Minimacturers' Association and approved by other commercial bodies of Baltimore. It has to be submitted to a vote of the citizens of Baltimore and ratified by them.

COLUMNUS, Ohio, April S.—The general passenger agents of all the railroads entering Columbus at a meeting of the property of the property attention to the property of the

ing here to-day fixed the rate for persons attending the National Convention at Chicago and the Greenback Con-vention at Indianapolis, at one fare for the round trip.

AN ENGLISH HARRIER TO WALK.

Samuel Day, the trainer for the Mosely Harriers, arrived here on Saturday on the steamship Baltic He intends taking part in the six-days' go-as-you-please race which begins in the Madison Square Garden on April 28. Day is known as the champlon twelve-hours-a-day pedestrian of England. He is a native of Kingston-on-the-Thames, and is thirty four years old. His height is the-Thames, and is thirty-four years old. His height is five feet three inches, in his stocking feet, and he weighs when in condition 128 pounds. His first leng distance race was at Pomona Palace, in 1878, where he took the fifth prize. He has been in thirty-one races, taking first prize in cloth, accound prize in thirtyen and thirty prize in acven. His best record is 460 miles, made in a fourteenhours-2-day race at agricultural Hall, London, in 1880, where he took first prize over thirty competiors. He is entered by the Mosely Harriers, who bear all the expenses.

THE COOPER UNION MEETING TO-NIGHT. The men announced to speak at the massneeting to be held at Cooper Union this evening, to interest people in the proposed ex Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond, Va., are General W. T. Sherman, General M. T. McMahon, General Joseph B. Carr, GenDR. NEWMAN'S RESIGNATION.

HIS FRIENDS REFUSE TO ACCEPT IT.

OF THE MEETING-DR. NEWMAN SPEAKS. Five policemen occupied separate pews in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church and watched with official indifference the meeting of the church and society which was called last night to listen to Dr. Newman's resignation and to refuse to accept it. J. Trumbull Smith, as clerk of the trustees, wrote industriously on the platform; Chairman Breen smiled benignly upon his 400 and odd friends from an arm-chair; Dr. Newman togeted his feet assidnously in the church parlor, and Deacon Foster, occupying a front pew, caressed his watch-chain affectionately, and after the meeting was over slapped Dr. Newman jocularly on the back. The sexton had taken the precaution of stretching ropes neross the pews, and within these boundaries were gathered the elect of Dr. Newman's supporters. Finally after the buzz of expectation had been husbed the chairman rapped a blg Bible with his knuckles and asked ex-Descen Finck to lead in prayer. The ex-deacon prayed for peace and harmony. As a formality the minutes of e meetings of January 9 and May 10 were read, and

Dr. Newman was presented for discussion.

Then Deacon Cummings rose and read a protest from Dr. Ranney's friends, who objected to the meeting as having no authority to take any action in regard to the affairs of the church, and said that there had been no proper call for a meeting, and that the trustees had derided that no one would be allowed to vote whose contributions had not amounted to a sum fixed by the

Deacon Maston (with an impressive gesture)-I move that it be laid upon the table. [This was carried.] B. J. Rogers-I protest against the meeting because it

illegal, and because no formal notice has been given of he time or place of convening. Descon Maston (smiling) -I move that it be laid on the

Mr. DeWitt' (springing to his feet and facing the rear of church)-Those persons who are opposed to Newman's pastorate will now retire. [Hoots, cat calls and hisses.] Mr. DeWitt, after walking up the aisle and then stopping outspread his hand and remarked: "I thought that this was a Christian assembly; but from the hisses I hear I should think it a nest of vipers." And Mr. DeWitt heard laughter half way across to Dr. Ranney's. There was

considerable disputing as to who should read Dr. Newmans' resignation. After Deacon Foster had persuaded him. Superintendent Brash read the following to a sym-

bing, Superintendent Brash read the following in a sympathetic voice:

Dear Brethernen: You will remember that on May 18, 1882, you elected me the permanent pastor of the church, which position I have sought to fill as best I could. You then recognized yourselves, as church members and pew holders in this congregation, as the body competent to call a pastor, and I so understood your right and authority thus to act. That call is recorded in the official minutes of your body. In health and sickness I have tolled togive full proof of my ministry before food and may, and in the language of st. Paul: "I certify you, brethren, that the Gospel which was prenched by me is not after man, for I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ." If have enfeatored to infill all the promises made to the committee who called me in your behalf, and have witnessed with gratitude the growth of our church. But many will recall with sadness and regret how that on the night of January 16, our penceful and happy church was surprised by a motion to dissuess the pastor immediately, and that without previous notice or latimation of any kind, and we could not but esteem that motion as unbrotherly as it was illegal. All of your were fully aware that when you engaged me as your pastor I was not a member of your church but belonged to a sister denomination. I had not promised to be instelled nor has the church of land the promised on the instelled my has a way for britening about an amendale settlement of the unfortunate differences which now distarts the church." I responded at once and we met in my study on March 29: he came in behalf of those who had called the recoul seelestrical search and and a whose meeting he had been present on March 27. They authorized him to request me to remain and be installed. This proposition was no less a surprise to me than was the motion to dismiss me on January 16. For nearly three nouths these dis fleeted brethren have said and deven who had called the recoul

It was moved that the resignation be not accepted. tellers and found that the vote stood 333 in favor of relecting the resignation to no hing for its acceptance There was a universal smile of self-gratulation and the done so, however, when Dr. Newman came from the church-parlor and was summarily seized by Deacon Foster and other friends. He ascended the platform and bowed, but to vociferous demands for a speech he said: Loffered my resignation with the utmost sincerity, in I offered my resignation with the utmost sincerity, in the interest of the peace of the church, demanded, as I was convinced, by public opinion, for which I never cease to cherish a decent respect, and with the approval of my own conscience. It was against the carnest protest of my friends—those who had stood by the church threigh this sad trial; and yet I realized the time had come to reach a finally. I felt the responsibility was moon me, and in the fear of God I took the step and prescuted to you my resignation. It has been your pleasure, as I understand it, not to accept it. As I said to the celestastical county, tay might and fortune are with those who have stood so firmly by the church through this trial, and it shad one my happiness to devote whatever of my time and taleuts God gave me for their spiritual and their sternal welfare. "With make toward none, with charity for all," never for a moment cherlshing bitterness in my heart, but night and moraing carnestly praying for those who have seen fit by word and deed to lessen the elicacy of my ministry. I do to night, before God and the angels, cherish that spirit of forgiveness which I trust is the precquisate of any own pardea from the Father Almighty. And I ask you, my belved brethren in the church, to limite me in this, as I have sought to follow the Divine Master, to give no place to hardness from your lips, but rather be united in your hearts; and standing by truth and by justice and by the church, may the blessing of Almighty God, the blessing that maketh rich and maketh no sorrow forever, be yours on earth and yours in Heaven! [Applause.]

At the close of his speech Dr. Newman announced that numbers of persons desired to become members of his church, but the follow the buse his matter ended. the interest of the peace of the church, demanded, as I

numbers of persons desired to become members of his hurch, but had only waited to have this matter ended. After this statement the congregation sang the doxology.

The opinions at Dr. Ranney's house were: Dr. Ranney-" We shall go to the courts." Deacon Cummings-"He can't get any council in Christendom to install him."

Trustee Hopkins-" Hiegal, my dear sir-meeting of no weight whatever." Mr. Josselyn-" Phoo! phoo!"

In the church the sentiments were: Dr. Newman-"I was sincere in my resignation." Treasurer Seymour-"I have already rented eleven pews." Deacon Foster-" Great success." After this statement the congregation sang the doxology.

LAWN TENNIS IN CENTRAL PARK.

In answer to a petition asking that lawn tenuis be showed in Central Park this summer, the Park Commis-sioners have decided to appropriate the North Meadow for that purpose. Mr. Snyder, of Peck & Snyder, said yesterday that the Commissioners should remember that this is not a boy's game, but the pastime of laties and gentlemen, and that the regulations should be few and

surple, similar to those in Prospect Park.

The commutate of the National Lawn Team's has decided that the National Tournament shall take place at Newport on August 25-31, and September 1st. The ball adopted for use in all games of the association clubs is the Pack & Snyder regulation, in place of the English

THE ST. NICHOLAS CLUB ELECTION.

The St. Nicholas Club on Monday evening ected the following officers: President, Augustus Van Cortlandt; vice-president, Robert E. Livingston; treasurer, George G. DeWitt, jr.; secretary, Rufus King; trustees, William Remsen, Sacket M. Barelay, John Schuyler, D. Colden Murray, Alfred Wagstaff, Henry Stuyresant, Gouveneur W. Morris, Seymour Van Nostrand. Several-amendments to the constitution had been proposed, but the worthy Knickerbockers shock their heads diabously and paffed great clouds of smoke from their long pipes as they voted in solemn conclave to let well chough alone.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The steamer Normandie brought among her passengers from Havre yesterday Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Kipling, George Merrill, Stewart R. Merrill, H. Moschovitz, L. A. Price, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Bayliss, Miss Margaret Meintyre. John Brady, John McIntyre, Faul

Schenez and James Thomas.

The Hammonia brought, among others, Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dreyer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Schoek, Arthur Konig, J. Mackel, Abraham Goldewin and

ant W. Heyn, of Berlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard

THE COURTS.

A SHERIFF'S BILL TO BE RETAXED. THE RANNEYITES PROTEST AGAINST THE LEGALITY On an execution issued in the case of Mallory agt. Reichert, cartain goods levied upon by Sheriff Bowe were sold for \$3,488,39. Mark L. Frank was the deputy who had the execution in charge. He presented a Sheriff's bill for \$1,151 45. On the plaintiff's demand the bill was taxed at Special Term, and was allowed. The General Term has reversed this order and sent the matter

back to the Special Term for retaxation in accordance with

anthorities given in the opinion written by Presiding Jus-

tice Davis. The opinion says:

The bill on its face is one which could not be sustained on the stildavits presented on behalf of the Sheriff alone. For no court should allow, for instance, that the Sheriff could employ, under any circumstances, twenty-one keepers at a time to watch over a stock of goods consisting chiefly of empty paper boxes, especially after the Court of Appeals have decided that no charge for keepers can be taxed (McKeon vs. Husfail, SS N. Y., 429).

We think under the statute the plaintiff had a right to demand the taxation.

The order taxing the bill at the full amount claimed is in direct conflict with all the authorities of which we have any knowledge. [After citing a number the opinion adds:] Under these authorities large numbers of the litems of the bill should have been rejected. Insamuch as the bill presented has received in point of fact no taxation or consideration of its items, we do not think it our duty to go through and determine what should or what should not have been allowed. tice Davis. The opinion says:

WANTING HIS SECURITIES BACK.

The trial of the suit of C. Robinson Griggs against Cornellus K. Garrison was continued before Rastus . Ransom, referee, at 155 Broadway yesterday. John Me-Donald and ex-Judge William Fullerton appeared for the plaintiff, and William Bronk, ex-Judge Horace Russell and Jubish Holmes, jr., for the defoudant. The complaint alleges that Mr. Griggs contracted to build the Wheeling and Lake Erfe Railroad, and was to get stock and bonds for doing it; that Mr. Garrison agreed to advance sufficient money to build the road, but, after having advanced over \$4,000,000, he refused to advance vanced over \$4,000,000, he refused to advance more unless the plaintiff should transfer to him certain bonds and securities which had not been contemplated in the agreement; that being greatly distressed for funds at the time the plaintiff was obliged to accept the terms offered by Garrison, to his great injury. All these allegations are denied by Mr. Garrison. The relief domanded is that Mr. Garrison be compelled to account to him for \$2,805,950 with interest from May I. 1881, the net proceeds of the bonds, and fer the promissory notes, representing \$1,949,710,72, with interest, and to recovey to him all other property pledged as security for the loans. The plaintiff yesterday corrected some particulars in his testimony of Friday, and his direct examination was ended. amination was ended.

ELEVATED RAILWAY TAXES.

The first of the various cases in which the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company is seeking a re-Assessments in regard to the clevated railroad property came before Justics Van Verst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The company declares that the Commissioners cannot assess its property because it has none, it having given all its capital stock in exchange for its leases from the New-York and the Metropolitan for its lenses from the New-Lorz and the Entropolities roads. If it should be taxed, the company says that the assessment has been improperly made and for too large an amount—86,972,000. David Dudley Field, A. J. Vanderpoel and William A. Duer appeared for the company, and Corporation Counsel Andrews and John H. Straham represented the commissioners. Mr. Field was abliged to go to Albany and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LOUBAT-TURNBULL CASE. The Loubat-Turnbull case was called at the

Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Van Verst presiding. Owing to the death of the eldest son of Mr. Choate, who is the counsel for the plaintiff, an adjournment was taken until this morning. It is not probable that Mr. Choate will be able to go on, and the trial will doubtless be postponed until next week. It is expected to last several days. The plaintiff has sub-perised about forty witnesses. The defendants say that they are ready to proceed.

MR. LEVI GETS \$2,000.

Albert A. Levi recovered \$2,000 from James H. Corey, yesterday, in the City Court. Mr. Levi's wife was taken ill with typhoid fever at the Hotel Sellevue, of which Mr. Corey was the proprietor, at Seabright, N. J., in August, 1882. Mr. Corey threatened to move Mrs. Levi from the house, and in order to prevent this, Mr. Levi gave his check for \$2,500.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, April 8 .- The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows: No. 191-The Madison and Portage Radicoad Company, repellant age the North Wisconsin Radical Company and

others. No. 195.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, appellant, art the Madi on and Pottage Railroad Company. No. 19.—The North Wisconsin Railroad Company, appellant, age; the Wisconsin Railroad Farm and Mottgage Land Company. condidence in a molested the and of time are represented by the condition of the condition of the condition of the time and of the condition of the condition of the time and that these time church and the condition of the time and that these time church and the condition of the

COURT CALENDARS-APRIL 9.

SUPPRING COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 9, 12, 25, 70, 78, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 114, 137, 138, 142, 146, 147, 148, 151, 174, 175, 157, 109, 200, 218, 244, 228, 238, 245, 248, 21, 202, 202, 203, 264, 265, 207, 268, 299, 279, 272, 274, 276, 81(PRING COURT—SUPPRING—Before Van Voyat, J.—S. 100, 406, 137, 447, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 578, 580, 581, PREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART I -Before Lawrence, J.-2 13:2, 13:3, 13:3, 13:3, 4:05, 13:72, 0:0, 11:32, 2:10, 7:31, 19, 13:4, 11:09, 13:08, 9:10, 7:11, 13:76*2, 10:68, 474, 23:03, 11:27, 4:02, 40:3, 40:4. 1269 1384, 1106 1398, 916, 714, 1376-2, 1068, 474, 2303, 1127, 401, 492, 403, 404.

SUTERME COURT.—CIRCUIT.—PART II.—Before Denohue, J.—
Nos. 1386, 675, 1395, 333, 1061, 2305, 409, 1392, 1017, 1004, 1525, 754, 1437, 1428-9, 1471, 1482, 245, 737, 1484, 1529, 2844, 2845, 2886, 2890, 2260, 1506, 248, 2782, 1393, 1639, 1634, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1649, 1659, 1634, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1654, 1654, 1657, 1658, 1699, 1651, 1052, 16-33, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1657, 1657, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1479, 1579, 1677, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 1679, 37 104, 609, 600, 586.
COMMON PURAS - FRIAL TERM.-PART II.-Before Van Hoeseu
-Nos. 633, 564, 275, 767, 761, 762, 763, 778, 780, 782, 365
659, 948, 562, 752, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 811, 812, 813, 816 815.
CITY COURT-TEIAL TERM.—PART I.—Before Hall, J.—Nos. 1191, 1619, 677, 917, 1012, 640, 143, 1022, 1030, 1096, 1121, 215, 1002, 235, 234, 744, 835, 1041.
CITY COURT-TEIAL TERM.—PART II.—Before Browne, J.—Nos. 1026, 555, 709, 1199, 1290, 1184, 1343, 1349, 1351, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1362, 344, 994, 732, 1429, 1437, 1439, 1452, 2362, 446, 1447, 1445, 1445, 1454, 1465, 1403, 1464, 1467, 775, 774, 192.

92. CHT COURT-TGIAL TERM.—PART III.—Before Nehrbas, J.— 68, 983, 1229, 1280, 1107, 1300, 1819, 1227, 1378, 1408, 487, 1510, 1511, 1514, 1317, 1621, 1516, 1509, 1506, 1692, 503, 1505, 1206, 2871, 1206, 1423, 478, 1235, 1285,

THE MORRISON BILL DOOMED. Congressman Frank Hiscock was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday evening, just as he was starting for the train for home. Concerning the Presidential question he declined to talk.

On the Morrison bill be said: "I do not think it will be considered by the House. The House, in order to discuss it, must take it up for consideration by vote. The matter has been carefully canvassed, and there are votes enough against considering the bill to prevent it from being taken up. The Republicans will be solidly, I think, against considering, and be joined by enough Democrats to give the vote the required size."

THE FUNERAL OF MR. HUNT.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The funeral of W. H. Hunt, formerly Secretary of the Navy and late Mintster to Russia, took place this afternoon from St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. There was a large attendance of prominent people, including the President and all his Cabinet, except the Attorney-General, who is out of the city. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. the city. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Leonard, recter of the church. The pall bearers were Mr Justice Bradley, Lientemant-General Election, Admiral Porter, the Hon. J. G. Blaine, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Senator Gibson, Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis, Judge Peabody, Judge McCammon and T. L. James. The remains were excorsed to Oak till Cometery by a detachment of morines and a battalien of the 2d Artillary, and were buried with military honors.

THE MONMOUTH PARK TRACK.

RED BANK, N. J., April S .- The race track at Monmouth Fark has been cut down, newly graded and solled, and widened to the extent of eighty feet. The Schenek and James Thomas.

The Hammonia brought, among others, Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drayer, Mr. and Mrs. Theodors and Schock, Arthur Konig, J. Markel, Abraham Goldowin and Carl you offush.

Among those who arrived on the Frista were Lieuten-